

Entire Minnesota Delegation Solid Against Lumber Rate.

YOUNG BELIEVES SCHEDULE HIGH

Ways and Means Committee Leads Insurgent Forces.

Insurgency within republican ranks is developing on the eve of reporting the permanent tariff bill from the house committee on ways and means.

Representative Young, of North Dakota, a republican member of the ways and means committee who recently fought the Longworth res-

lution authorizing the committee to make effective at once the duties of the permanent bill, to prevent excessive imports while the legislation is under consideration, let be known yesterday that he believes many of the proposed rates are too high. He will fight the present plan of leaders to reintroduce a substitute for the Longworth resolution immediately following the reporting of the bill. While he fought the original resolution on grounds of unconstitutionality he will oppose any further effort to make the rates effective, on the ground that they are excessive.

Want Lumber Free.

The entire Minnesota republican delegation is prepared to line up against the bill unless lumber is left on the free list. The proposed 25 cent duty on foreign dressed lumber, based not on any need of protection but on the fact that Canada has a similar duty, already has aroused a storm of opposition from members who fear an increased cost of lumber as a further difficulty in the housing situation. It is estimated that the bill will subject the various schedules follows:

Schedule A, applying to chemicals, oils and paints—greatly increasing

protection has been provided for chemicals, in order to enable manufacturers to make necessary investments. There is strong opposition to any embargo, but a compromise may be reached by limiting the provision to two years instead of five.

Protection Against Japan.

Schedule B, applying to earthenware, provides for additional duties have been imposed to provide protection against Japanese competition. Higher duties are imposed on all kinds of glassware, except before the war were manufactured only in Germany but now are made in this country and also in Japan.

Schedule C, applying to metals—the committee has reduced the duty on bird-nests, *Castoreum* and

request of manufacturers. Automobile manufacturers have succeeded in preventing an increase in the duty of aluminum from 2 cents per pound to 5 cents per pound sought by the Aluminum Company of America, the new rate, it is understood, being fixed at 5 cents.

Schedule D, applying to wood—lumber, is the subject of controversy against any duty on lumber and the admission of manufacturers that the industry does not need protection except on the west coast, the committee is imposing a duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on finished lumber corresponding with the Canadian import duty.

SUGAR RATES RETAINED.

Schedule E, applying to SUGAR and molasses—the increased duties on

SUGAR which are provided by the Government, and which have recently become effective are understood to have been retained in the permanent bill.

Schedule F, applying to tobacco—the rates in the permanent bill are expected to be much the same as in the emergency measure.

Schedule G, applying to agricultural products—the greatly increased duties provided in the emergency tariff law have been completely reversed in the Payne-Aldrich bill. Greater protection than in the Underwood law is provided for farm products all along the line.

Liquor Schedule Dropped.

Schedule H, applying to spirits, wines, and other beverages—with the advent of prohibition this

Schedule I, dropping, Schedule L, applying to cotton manufactures—ordinary cotton has been on the free list both in democratic and republican tariff laws and will remain there. A duty on long staple cotton has been imposed by the emergency law and is expected to be retained.

Schedule J, applying to flax, hemp and jute—these raw materials will remain on the free list but increased production will be provided for manufacturers.

Reduce Schedule K.

Schedule K, applying to wool—wool was on the free list under the Underwood act but has become dutiable under the emergency tariff law. The plan is to reduce the rate in the permanent bill to substantially one-half of the Payne-Aldrich rate. Duties will be based on the clean wool content instead of on the basis of wool in the grease washed wool, and scoured wool as at present. Duties on manufactures of wool will be reduced to substantially the Payne-Aldrich rate.

Schedule L, applying to silk—In spite of an effort on the part of silk manufacturers to obtain increases in the duty on silk manufactures a proposal greatly in excess of the Payne-Aldrich rates the committee has kept the rates down to those of the former law.

Schedule M, applying to paper and book—Newsprint and wood pulp are expected to remain on the

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